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Pyoktong Prisoner of War Camp

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1. In late May 1952, the Pyoktong prisoner of war camp, housing approximately 300 American and Turkish POW's, was in a school building on the Yalu River at Pyoktong City (125-26, 40-38) (YE-0600). The prison compound including the main building, a former two-story brick school building, was surrounded by two barbed wire fences which were 2 meters high. The rooms of the prisoners had wooden floors and were heated by wood burning stoves.
2. The POW's were given the same meals as the North Korean guards, consisting of cooked rice or millet and other Korean dishes. The POW's were supplied with two North Korean army uniforms a year, one for summer and one for winter. Cloth shoes, which were generally too small for the POW's, were also supplied. North Korean cigarettes were issued in small quantities.
3. The POW's performed no labor except their own house cleaning and carrying fire wood for the POW camp. Each morning instructors from the KIM IL-song University gave lectures to the American POW's on Communist ideology. Sometimes an American Negro POW made a speech against United States policy. The Turkish POW's were excluded from the lectures, because there were no instructors who spoke the Turkish language.

POW Camp for ROK Army Personnel, Sosong-ri, P'yongyang

4. In June 1952, a POW camp, with approximately 500 ROK army POW's, was in the

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former Sosong Primary School building at Sosong-ri,¹ P'yongyang City. On the red colored roof of the school building the word "Toryo" (prisoners of war) was written in white Korean letters. The local civilian population was banned from the area, and conversations with the POW's were forbidden. There were four guard boxes and approximately 20 North Korean soldiers guarding the camp.

5. North Korean army officers gave the POW's basic military training each morning from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Lessons and debating sessions were held each day. All POW's were compelled to make a speech supporting Communist policies.

POW Camp for Communist ROK Army Personnel

6. In June 1952 a POW camp of approximately 100 ROK army POW's was in the former First Middle School building at Namsan-ri, P'yongyang City. This camp included only POW's who had been converted to Communism. The POW's were comparatively free within the camp compound, and they wore North Korean army uniforms. There were no markings on the building roof, or elsewhere in the camp, to indicate to United Nations planes that it was a POW camp.

POW Camp for ROK Personnel in Kirim-ni, P'yongyang

7. In June 1952 a POW camp of approximately 1,200 ROK army POW's, was in the former Kirim Primary School building at Kirim-ni, (approximately 125-45, 39-00; YD-4020) P'yongyang. On the red-colored roof of the school building the word "Toryo" was written in white Korean letters. The POW's were often observed engaging in basic military training and appeared to be underfed.
8. In mid-June 1952, POW Camp Number 5, which held 1,200 ROK army POW's, was in the former Kirim Primary School building at Kirim-ni, P'yongyang. POW Camp Number 5 had been at Kangdong since January 1951, but had moved to Kirim-ni, P'yongyang in mid-March 1952. Most of the POW's in this camp were captured when the United Nations forces retreated from North Korea in late 1950, but some of the POW's were captured at a later date.
9. In May 1952, new clothes were supplied to the POW's, including the North Korean army blue technicians' uniform and cap with cloth shoes. The POW's slept on the bare wood floors, since no bedding had been supplied. The POW's received the same inoculations as North Korean civilians, or about once a week for those who needed them. DDT, made in Shanghai, was also supplied to the POW's.
10. Many of the POW's in Camp Number 5 had been enrolled in the North Korean army as "Liberation Braves" and had been indoctrinated in Communist ideology. The POW's had been divided into platoons, and each platoon was given two hours of basic military training every day by one of the 20 North Korean warrant officers at the camp. Each morning from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. the POW's assembled in class rooms of the former school building, two platoons to a room, for newspaper reading and debating under the direction of a North Korean warrant officer. Each evening the POW's were given Communist indoctrination in the following subjects: History of the Liberation; Korea since the Liberation; Outline of Politics; and Conditions for the Victory of the Fatherland. Each of the POW's was forced to make a speech supporting Communism during the debating period. Approximately 20 percent of the POW's were actually in favor of Communism. The POW's performed two hours of manual labor each day, cleaning the camp and repairing roads around the camp.
11. The camp was surrounded by four guard boxes and was guarded by 50 North Korean enlisted men armed with PPSH's. By 16 June 1952, the camp and the immediate surrounding area had not been bombed by United Nations planes.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] POW Camp Number 11 at Sosong-ni (approximately 125-43, 39-01; YD-363213) was included in a list of newly established POW camps submitted by the Communist delegation to the United Nations Command Armistice Delegation on 17 July 1952.

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1. [redacted] three Soviet agricultural experts, accompanied by personnel from the Kwangsi Agriculture and Forestry Department, arrived in Lungchou (106-56, 22-22). [redacted] the Soviets were going to remain in this area on a long-term basis to study soil and climate and to select sites for the planting of rubber trees. 25X1 25X1
2. Hsiahsuhsiang (7209/4423/6763), near Lungchou, has already been selected as an experimental planting site. If the experiment proves successful, then 200,000 rubber trees will be planted in the area as the first phase of a general rubber planting project.

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